Arrival of the Persia, Great Eastern and Kangaroo.

THE SEWARD-RUSSELL CORRESPONDENCE

The British Press on the Progress of the War.

McClellan Abused, Our Treasury Bankrupt, the Tariff Feared and Drafting Condemned

Napoleon's Policy Towards Spain and Mexico.

Large Reinforcements to Sail for Vera Cruz.

GARIBALDPS MOVEMENTS.

Australia,

The Cunard steamship Persia, Captain Lott, from Liver-

pool the 16th and Queenstown the 17th inst., arrived at this port early yesterday morning. Her news is two days later than that by the Hibernian. The steamship Great Eastern, Captain W. Paton, from

half-past twelve P. M., yesterday. She brings over one thousand passengers, and has three thousand tons of merchandize on freight. We are indebted to Captain Paton and to the purser, Mr. Archdeacon for facilities. The screw steamship Kangarco, Captain Jeffery, which sailed from Liverpool at noon on the 13th and from

Liverpool, arrived at her moorings in Flushing Bay, at

about noon yesterday.

In Paris, on the 16th of August, the rentes closed at

the arrival there of the iron-cased frigate Normandie passage to Mexico. The voyage of the Normandie is the nore interesting as it is the longest yet made by a ship of ber class. Admiral Jurien de la Graviere met an Eng-lish vossei at Funchal on her way to England, by which

long article on Garibaldi's attempt in Italy, in which it goes infinitely farther than before, as it now affirms positively that the General and the government of Turin are acting in concert. In its preceding article it only venand gave its reasons for thinking so.

The two Spaniards who, on the 9th ult., when forming part of the crew of the American bark Reindoer, mur. red four of their shipmates, wounded several others, and nes had been institued to bring the criminals to trial.

or's fde was, for the first time, marred by unfavorable weather, heavy rains falling most of the time. A French steam frigate from the squadron on the Adri-

atic coast has arrived at Toulon. She reports that the movements are actively at work night and day, and that er action.

The steamer with the Calcutta mails of July 23 passed

Jubal Island yesterday.

The mails from Calcutta to July 8, Hong Kong June

27, and Meibourne June 25, had reached England, and the American portion was conveyed out by the Persia. The Asia reached Queenstown about nine A. M. on the

The steam ship New York, from New York, arrived on

OUR RELATIONS WITH ENGLAND.

The Seward and Russell Correspondence MR. ADAMS TO EARL BUSSELL.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
LONDON. June 20, 1892.

MY LORD—I have the honor to transmit to your lord-

My Loan—I have the honor to transmit to your lord-ship a copy of the despatch from the Secretary of State to me of the 28th alt., which I desired to read to you in my interview of yesterday, but which I found I had accidentally left at home. Renewing, &c., CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS.

MR. SEWARD TO MR. ADAMS. Washington, May 28, 1862. -Your despatch of the 8th of May has been re-

Sin—Your despatch of the 8th of May has been received.

Thore is a statement in the public journals that thirty vessels, which had left British ports with a common design to run our blockade, have gathered at Nassau, and that they are now remaining there awaiting the relaxation of the blockade at some of the Southern ports, which the Fresidant has permitted to take place on the list of June, preferring to avail themselves of that lawful privilege rather than persevere in their probibited operations. I think, therefore, that we may congratulate ourselves upon having advanced to a new stage in our intercourse with martime Powers affecting the present troubles in the United States—a stage at which motives of sympathy in foreign countries with the insurgents, derived from the pressure of the blockade, will disappear.

This stage is also marked by another improvement of the case—namely, the withdrawal from the cessa of the pirates who have occasionally sought shelter and protection in friendly ports while committing depredations on American commerce.

Under the President's instructions I desire to improve the position thus obtained, to confer, if our representatives abroad shall think it discreet, with the friendity anations upon the prespects of the war and their future course in regard to it.

By way of introduction, I beg to recall to your recollection the facts that at the earliest proper moment I set

tions upon the prospects of the war and their future course in regard to it.

By way of introduction, I beg to recall to your recollection the facts that at the earliest proper moment I set forth most distinctly the opinions of this government that the mutual interests, present and permanent, of all maritime nations, including this country, require the preservation of harmonious relations between them, and that the same interests demand that, so far as possible, peace shall prevail throughout the world, and especially in the United States and upon the American continent.

In explanation of these views, I set forth the opinion that the industrial system of Western Europe and the United States, including their agriculture, manufactures and commerce, are, in some respects, to be regarded less as distinct national systems than as one general combination of agricultural, manufacturing and dommercial agencies, in which a far in me country necessarily produces disturbance in all others, so that a serious diserganization of the machinery employed in production here cannot fail to result in derangement, probably in diseaster, everywhere abroad.

There are now some painful evidences that these specu-

There are now some painful evidences that these speculations were not unasoud. There is distress among the peasantry of reland, in the manufacturing towns of Beigium, and the wine preseres and silk downs to some parties of France seeming to be coming to a dead stand. All the sufferers—i will not stop to inquire low justify—trace their misfurtunes to the civil war of the United States, it is manufact that what the Ecropean nations want is an and of that war, as speedy, and leaving the industrial twould seem impossible for any considerate person to doubt that this is the very consummation which the government of the United States and it can be desired by the Puropean States. This government of the United States must be wishes of Europe as well as of America. A new campaign is even beginning. In order to determine whether its lities to contain the desired and, recogning the continuous whole year, assistant the wishes of Europe as well as of America. A new campaign is even beginning. In order to determine whether its lities to contain the desired and, recogning the country, either doubted or actually disbelieved the possibility of that great salvation. Europe had but a subordinate and indices interest in the great problem, and it supposed that the Union could, must and should be preserved. On the other hand, the European nations, when they saw the storm burst upon the country, either doubted or actually disbelieved the possibility of that great salvation. Europe had but a subordinate and indirect interest in the great problem, and it supposed that the Union which it was orroneously thought would be followed by peeus, while we knew that its would cause the present time.

Curriantly this government at the sade passing the country that great asivation. Europe had but a subordinate and indirect interest in the great problem, and it supposed that the present time.

Curriantly this government and the American people are even more confident of the preserved tony and the problems of the present time.

Curriantly this gover here abroad. There are now some painful evidences that these specu

surgents to battle in the most inaccessible part of the insurgents are diminished and becoming nearly exhausted.

No one, either here or in Europe, now contests those
simple facts. The only argument opposed to them is that
the inaurgents have determined not to acknowledge the
authority of the Umon. The evidence of this is a certain
resolute and deflant tone maintained by their organs.

Certainey, so long as the insurgents have any hope of
ultimate success they could not be expected to discourse
otherwise than in just such a tone, nor will they fail to
cherish such as hope so long as they find a willinguesis to
meet it with sympathy in Europe. The very last advices
which came from that quarter previous to the arrival
there of the news of the fail of New Orleans and Norfuk
were full of ajectuations about some newly conceived
form of intervention.

But it must be remembered that the insurgents are
men, and that they may reasonably be expected to speak
and to act like other belilgerent factions under similar
conditions. So, also, being men, and subject to the laws
which determine the conomy of society they must in all
cases conform themselves, however unwillingly, to the circumstances by which they are surrounded. They cannot,
more than other masses of men, determine for themselves under one state of circumstances what they will
do in a different one. A writer upon war advises brave
men never to nail their colors to the staff, remarking that
if they shall be able, and find it desirable, they can maintain it there without nailing, while it will be more couvenient to lower it if they shall find themselves unable,
or no longer desirous, to keep it dying. But, speaking
practically, what has been the result thus far in the present case? Has disloyally been found an indomitable sontiment in this war? it pervaded even this capital and
this district at the beginning of the strife. It no longer
exists here. It divided Maryland, and provoked conflict
there. The Union is now as strong in that State as in any
o News from India, China and

shavery into such prominence that it cannot be overlooked.

The region where the insurrection still remains flagrant embraces all or parts of several states, with a white population of 4,500,000, and a negro population of 3,500,000, chiefly slaves. It is thus seen to be a war between two parties of the white race, not only in the presence, but in the very midst, of the enslaved negro race.

It is notorious—we could not conceal the fact if we would—that the dispute between them arose out of questions in which the negro race have a deep and lasting interest, and that their sympathies, wishes and interests naturally, necessarily, inevitably, fail on the side of the Union. Such a civil war between two parties of the white race, in such a place and under such circumstances, could not be expected to continue long before the negro race would begin to manifest some sensibility and some excitement. We have arrived at that stage already. Everywhere the American general receives his most useful and reliable information from the negro, who halls his coming as a harbinger of freedom. Wherever the national army advances into the insurrectionary region, african bondsmen, escaping from their insurrectionary masters, come out to meet it, and offer their service and labor in whatever capacity they may be desired. So many of these bondsmen have, even without the invitation, and often against the opposition, of the federal military and naval authorities, made their way from bondage among the issurgents to freedom among the loyalists, that the government finds itself occupied with the consideration of measures to provide them with domiciles at home or abroad. Not less than one hundred such escape every day; and as the army advances the number increases. In the war should continue middinitely, every slave will become, not only a free man, but an absence. If the insurgents shall resist their escape, how ould they hope to prevent the civil war they have inaugurated from degenerating into a service war; Tuce, a servile population, espe relief of the nation from slavery. It cannot be necessary to prove to any enlight ned state-main that the labor of the African in the insurrectionary region is at present indispensable as a resource of the insurgents for continuing the war, nor is it now necessary to show that this same labor is the basis of the whole industrial system existing in that region. The war is thus seen to be producing already a disorganization of the industrial system of the insurrectionary States, and tending to a subversion of even their social system. Let it next be considered that the European systems of industry are largely based upon the Airican slave labor of the insurrectionary States employed in the production of cotton, tobacco, and rice, and on the free labor of the other states employed in the production of cotton, tobacco, and rice, and on the free labor of the other states employed in producing cereals, out of which combined productions arises the demand for European productions, materials and fabrics. The disorganization of industry, which is already revealing itself in the insurrectionary States, cannot but impair their ability to prosecute the war, and at the same time result indirectly in greater distress in Europe.

On the other hand, this disorganization congretates far

already revealing itself in the insurrectionary States, cannot but impair their ability to prosecute the war, and at the same time result indirectly in greater distress in Europe.

On the other hand, this disorganization operates far less injuriously at present to the federal government and to the loyal States. Every African laborer who escapes from his service is not only lost to the support of the insurrection, but he brings an accession to the productive labor of the loyal States, and to that extent increases their ability to continue the contest in which they are reluctantly engaged. The failure of foreign importation as heretolore in return for the superation of Southern staples stimulates the manifacturing industry of the loyal States. Immigration is accelerated by an activity in these states, resulting from extended manistrater and the prosecution of the war. Thus has the phenomenon appeared, disappointing so many prophecies in Europe, that the war impoverishes and exhausts only the insurrection, and not the Union. I shall not content that those effects would be perpetual. I know there is a reckening for every nation that has the misfortune to be involved in war, and I do not expect for the United States any exemption from that inegrable new but it is enough for my present purpose that the penalties are neither more severe nor more imminent than the loyal States can endure, while bringing this unhappy contest to its desired conclusion. Let us now suppose that any one or more European States should think it right or expedient to intervene by force to oblige the United States to accept a compromise or their sovereignty. What other effect could it produce than to render nevitable, and even hurry on, that servile war, so completely destructive of all European interests in this country, which this government so studiously strives to avoid I know that the danger of any foreign nation at templing such a policy, if it has ever existed, has passed, as I am happy in knowing that no foreign government bus as in thi

Nest Orleans, cear evidence of the strife.

The approach of a servile war, so much insisted upon by Mr. Seward in his deepatch, only forewards us that another element of destruction may be added to the loss of preperly and waste of industry which aiready afflict a country so lately prosperous and tranquil.

Nor, on the other point I have adverted to, have I anything new to say. From the moment that intelligence first reached this country that nine States and several millions of inhabitants of the great American Union had secored, and had made war on the government of President Lincoln, down to the present time, her Majesty's government have jursued a friendly, open and consistent course. They have been neutral between the two parties to a civil war.

OPINIONS OF THE BRITISH PRESS.

The London Times, August 16.]
On the 28th of 18th May Mr. Seward thought that a period had arrived in the American civil war which fairly Europe, and to predict confinelly the results of the straggle. In default of any memorable want unou which to hang this discourse, Mr. Seward Lixed holic that the lang this discourse, Mr. Seward Lixed holic that the lang this discourse, Mr. Seward Lixed holic that the lang this discourse, Mr. Seward Lixed holic that the lang this discourse, Mr. Seward Lixed holic that the lang this discourse, Mr. Seward Lixed holic that the lang that the lang this discourse, Mr. Seward Lixed holic that the lang that the

Policy of Russia as a Mediator.

[From the Leuden Fost, August 13.]

We have received the number of the Journal de Saint Petersbeurg which contains the article aliaded to in a telegram relative to the position of Russia in the American question. It states that the policy of the Russian Cabinet has been clearly pointed out in former declarations, which are structly in conformity work the sympothy that Russia has always shown towards the United States, and with the feelings of humanity which revolts at a war of extermination. Russia makes an appeal to the interests of the two parties, and to the remembrance of the fraternity which founded the grandeur and created the force of the American republic, and expresses her desire to see the conflict put an end to by a prudent and honorable compromise. Such are the counsels which Russia has constantly addressed to the federal government, and it is in that spirit of kindless and of moderation that she will continue to act, not to divide, but to bring together and reunite adversaries who ought always to remain brothers.

THE MEXICAN QUESTION.

Paris (August 15) correspondence of the London Times.)
General Couchs made no allusion to the affairs of Mexico in the address he delivered on the presentation of his credentais to the Emperor. He conduct himself to assuring his Majesty that the sentiments of smear affection and of sympathy feet by the three not Spain technical process. The Emperor and the French nation were fully shared by the Emperor and the French nation were fully shared by the Sentials have been affected by the New May of addressing the state of the full st

General Comonfort Aiding Juarez.

La France of Paris, of the 15th of August, says that it has received accounts from Vera Cruz to the effect that General Comonfort, former President of the republic, had made common cause with Juarez, who had accepted his services, appointed him Governor of Tamaulipas and Commander of the Army of Operation, but that Comonfort had begun piotting the overthrow of Juarez for his ewn advantage; also that Juarez had held a council of his Ministers, several of whom had recommended Juarez not to face the large force that France was sending out, but to abandon Mexico without hazarding a fight, and retire to Guanjauato, and there establish the government.

The French Reinforcements.

General Branne of France will embark at Toulon for Mexico on board the screw ship of the line St. Louis and General Castagny on board the Navarin. The screw ship of the line Fontenoy was receiving troops at Aigiers for Mexico. They consist of 41 officers, 782 privates, 85 horses and seven carriages. The Prince Jerome is to take 29 officers, 1,030 privates, 36 horses and eight carriages. The Cores receives 34 officers, 1,114 privates, 18 horses and six carriages. The Aube, 22 officers, 353 privates, 355 horses and eight carriages. The Arieso nine officers, 236 privates, 134 horses and two carriages. Gen. Neigre will embark on board the Prince Jerome.

Great Britain.

The Dublin correspondent of the London Times, writing on the 1sth, says:—The Tuscarora left Kingstown harbor at half past one o'clock yestorday morning. This was owing to an officinal intensition that she must leave, but it is said that the captain at the same time received a despatch from Liverpool intimating that the vessel 290, of which he was in pursuit, was in the channel, and that fifty men had left to join her. The Tuscarora is expected back to Kingstown on Friday.

A denal has been made of the statement that the Tuscarora left on account of a government order to that effect.

effect.
A steamer, supposed to be the Tuscarora, passed Douglas, Isle of Man, on the 18th.
Kingsrown, August 17, 1862.
The Tuscarora left the bay early the morning.

On the 14th inst. the Emperor reviewed the troops and the National Guard at Paris.

It was the first time the Guard had been reviewed by the Emperor since it was reconstituted after the coup d'cial. The spectacle was a magnificent one, and the crowd of spectators was immense.

The Emperor's fete day, the 15th, passed off without any occurrence of moment. There was no reception of the diplomatic corps, and consequently no imperial speech was delivered. Paris was magnificently illuminated at night.

Several nominations to the Legion of Honor took place. The monthly returns of the Bank of France show a decrease of the cash on hand of seven and one-quarter million frances.

The Bourse was closed both on the 14th and 15th.

on francs.

The Bourse was closed both on the 14th and 15th.

Italy.

In the absence of any news from Sicily as to Garibaldi's movements, it was reported that the telegraph wires were out between Sicily and Naples.

The London Times Paris correspondent writes:—In spite of Victor Emmanue's proclamation against Garibaldi, and Garibaldi's disregard of it, not a few here are convinced that at the bottom there is complete accord between them. Confirmation has been received by the authenticity of Gatazzi's circular, announcing that fully would cause the laws to be respected, while at the same time it warned the French government of the peril consequent on the continuance of the occupation of Reme by the French troops.

Baron Ricason is reported to have written at the king and various public men, suggesting the propriety of joining Garibaldi in his march into Rome, even admitting that their advance should be opposed by the French through The letter had been extensively circulated at Turin, whence it had found its way to Paris, and Prince

troops. The letter had been extensively circulated at Turin, whomee it had found its way to Paris, and Prince Napoleon had written to Garibaldi, urging moderation. Garibaldi is said to have told his followers that if they are prevented from embarking for the Calabrian coast he will go alone to Naples, and there appeal to the people. A Spanish frigate had been sent to divita Vecchia to be placed at the Pope's disposal.

The Italians in Paris report that it is the fixed idea of Garibaldi to provoke, in person, a collision with the French at Rome, and, cut or shot down by these foreign troops, to leave a legacy of formidable fury to the Italian nation, so as to baffle Napoleonic designs.

The new French journal La France says France will insist upon three things—first, the independence of Italy, second, the maintenance of the papacy; and, third, the influence of France. It is, however, remarked that the two latter propositions are absolutely incompatible with the independence of Italy.

The official Turin Gazetic of the 15th denies a report current here that a demonstration had been made by the Italian squadron of Falermo, by means of placards bearing the words, "Rome or Posath." The authorities had taken means to prevent a great demonstration which was being prepared in Messina. Garibaldi was at Castro Glovanni, where volunteers were continually arriving, the number of whom is varicually stated to be between 3,000 and 4,000. The Procurator of the King at Falermo has been dismissed for having quitted his post.

A later despatch from Turin states that Garibaldi had quitted Castro Glovanni and had arrived at Plazza with the volunteers. It is asserted that their number does not exceed 3,000 men. General Ricotti had reacced Catanosetts with the royal troops, and continues to advance.

There is no truth in the statement that a portion of the

Caliansectia with the royal troops, and continues to advance.

There is no truth in the statement that a portion of the Garibaldians had attempted to cross the Stratte of Messina, but had been prevented by cruisers.

A demonstration tock place in the streets of Misan on the 18th. The people shouted. "Garibaldi and Victor Emanueriorever!" A few gries of "Down with Ratazzi!" were heard. The troops were called out, and the crowds immediately dispersed.

In cousequence of the agitation in Italy, it is stated that the Austrians are strengthening all the military posts on the frontiers of their Italian territory, garrisons are being changed, and troops concentrated, particularly on the line of the Po. The forts round Roverso are being proceeded with rapidly, and all the houses within range of the guns have been pulled down.

The Brazils.
The French mail steamer had reached Lisbon.
Rio Jassimo, July 25, 1892.
Coffee sells at 6,000 a 6,500 for good firsts: stock, 230,000 bags. Shipments since last mail, 41,500 bags.
Exchange, 25%.
At Bahis sugar was quoted at 2,400 a 2,500 reis. Cotton, 9,500 a 10,000 reis.
At Pernambuco, white sugar, 3,000 a 3,200; brown, 2,200 a 2,400. Cotton, 15,000 reis.

Interesting from China.
[From the North China Mail, June 27.]
All military operations at a distance of more than ten
iles from Shanghae are likely to be discontinued for a

All military operations at a distance of more than ten miles from Shanghae are likely to be discontinued for a time.

The large rebel force said to be advancing under Chung Wang has shown no signs of existence as yet—the only signs of Taeping life near Shanghae being the smoke of burning villages in the adjacent country. Of all the places captured during the campaign just closed, only Sunkeong now remains in the hands of the Allies. Taling-poo was abandoned on the 19th lust., the rebels entering it at one side as we left it at the other. The mere numerical strength of these people, and the number they can therefore afford to lose while inflicting on our troops the slightest highry, has rendered them formalable in a sense we cannot afford to overlock.

Shanghae is well protected for the present, reinforcements having arrived from the garrison at Tien-tsin.

Reports from Nankin say that Wultu has been taken by the imperialists, and that strong detachments continue to arrive to assist in the siego, and, if possible, the capture of the city. A runor that the Ten Wang is dead has been circulated, but the report is most likely false. One encouraging feature in the present hostilities is the disaffection which is said to prevail among the Taepings themsolves, whole bodies of them being described as really to describ at the first good opportunity.

The steamer Cortes, which lately came from California in thirty five days, making the shortes passage across the Pacific that has ever been known, was burned to the water's edge in the harbor of Shanghae on the 17th inst. How the fire originated is not yet known.

The amount lost by the banks by the option fraud just discovered is stated to be a million and a half of dollars. Fully one-half of this is due to five banks in town, the Oriental Haak alone having escaped. Ninety thousand dollars is the lowest sum mentioned is being lost by any bank, and, when the circumstances are considered, the bank managers cannot be seriously blamed, the option recipits having always been reg

ceipts having always been regarded as perfectly good securities.

Niugo is quiet, the ejected rebels having retired to a
distance. The contractors for arms are understood to be
very angry at the turn matters have taken, and all the
more so that the Encounter and Ringdove are keeping a
sharp lookent for fresh arrivals.

From Pokin we hear that torces are being despatched to
strike a blow at Nankin. The dovernor of Macao is at a
short distance from the capital, waiting to be invited
thither to make terms of a fresty between Portugal and
China. All is quiet in the city.

At Tent-sin trade has been impeded by reports of bandis (Northern rebels) having captured two cities and interrupted communication along the main reads.

Standonsk, July 3, 1862.

The rebels remain quiet. Snanonar, July 3, 1862. The silk market opened and closed excited. The American ship Union Star has blown up. Several

The American Minister has arrived at Japan.

India.

Bonnav, July 20, 1862.

Cotton is tending downward. Twist, 18 aunau per 16.

Catcurra, July 31, 1862. The indigo crop is estimated at 93,000 maunds.

Freights are advancing.

Commercial Intelligence.

LONION MONEY MARKET, AUGUST 16.

The English funds showed increased heaviness. Consols on the 15th declined &, closing at U2 a 93'.

There was a continued full domand for discount. Little was done below 2 per cent.

The weekly returns of the Bank

There was a continued full demand for discount. Little was done below 2 per cent.

The weekly returns of the Bank of England show a decases in the bullion of £178,002.

Messrs Baring & Company, of London, under date of Aug at 15, say — Cossols leave off 93 a 23% for money, 93% a 93% for the account. Bar silver, 5s. 13%d. Mexican dellars, 5s. 13%d. American engles, 76s. 3d. Doubloons—Spanish, 76s. 6d.; South American, 74s. 6d. per oz.

Baring Brothers & Co. quote bar silver at 5s. 13%d. Dollars, 5s. 13%d. Engles, 76s. 3d.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

Baring Bros. & Co. say the transactions have been insignificant, but prices are firmer.—United States 4's, 66 a 67; nothing done in 5's, which are nominally 68 a 70; Now York Central shares, 69 a 71; Eric shares, 29; Massachusetts 5's, 83 a 89.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

 Orleans
 21d
 19%d

 Mobile
 20 ½d
 19%d

 Uplants
 20 ½d
 19%d

 Stock on hand 125 310 bales, including 27,090 American
 At sea from India, 389,400 bales.

can. At sea from India, 389,400 bales.

TRADE AT MANCHASTER.

The demand has been much stronger than for some time past. Both yarns and goods command a decided advance, the former especially, of which some of the most current numbers are becoming scarce.

BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

The weather has been fine and warm. Messra Richardson, Spence & Co., Bigland, Athya & Co., and Wakefield, Nash & Co. report:—Four quiet and rather casior. Anything heated or imperfect unsaleable. Quotations, 24s. 6d. a 28s. Wheat; with same pressure to s-11, 16. a 2d. lower, particularly for red winter and Western white. Quotations are:—Red Western, 9s. 6d. a 10s. 11d.; Southern, 1s. 1d. a 1s. 3d.; white Western, 1s. a 1ls. 6d.; Southern, 1ls. 8d. a 12s. 3d. per 100 ibs. Indian corn firm at 29s. 6d. a 29s. 9d.; white neglected at 32s. per 480 ibs.

PROVISION MARKET.

His. a His. 6d.; Southern, His. 8d. a 12s. 3d. per 100 lbs.
Indian corn firm at 29s. 6d. a 29s. 9d.; white neglected at 32s. per 480 lbs.

PROVISION MARKET.

Beef and pork continue duil at former rates. Bacon in fair demand, and Is. a 1s. 6d. dearer on the week. Lard steady at 42s. 6d. a 43s. 6d. Tallow quest and barely supported; Butchers' Association, 47s. 6d.

PRODUCE MARKET.

The Brokers' Circular reports—Sugar duil and generally 6d. lower. Coffee steady. Rice unchanged. Ashes active; sales 600 bbis. at 31s. for both pots and pearls. Baltimore bark, 8s. Rosin quiet and rather irregular; sales at 20s. 9d. a 22s. for common. Spirits urpentine, 119s. Cod off: no sales. Seal, £42 10s. a £45. Southern whale, £41 10s. Linseed oil in good request at 42s. Jute firm. Linseed steady at last week's decline.

LONDON MARKETS.

Messrs. Baring Bros. & Co. report:—Wheat firm: white American, 57s. a 59s.; red, 49s. a 56s. Flour, 26s. a 29s. Iron unchanged: bars and rails, 5s. 101. a 5s. 15d; Soutch pigs advanced to 54s. 9d. Sugar duil. Coffee steady. Tea unchanged; congou, 1s. Tallow steady: 48s. 6d. for Y. C. Spirits of turpentine steady at 115s. for Beston in bags. Linseed steady. Linseed cakes, £11 a £115s. for New York in bbis. and £10 a £10 15s. for Beston in bags. Linseed steady. Linseed cakes, £11 a £115s. for New York in bbis. and £10 a £10 15s. for Beston in bags. Linseed oil in steady demand at 41s. a 41s. 5d. Sperm oil nominal at £35.

Messrs. Groves & Todd report:—Provisions generally quiet at about the provious rates. Ashes without change. Rosnin in demand, with buyers at 24s.

GLASGOW MANKET.

Messrs. John McCall & Co. and John Athya & Co. report:—Breadstuffs generally without variation, although in some cases where sales were pressed rather less money had to be taken for wheat and flour. Corn firm.

HAVRE MARKET.

Cotton—Sales of the week (five days only, on account of the Emperor's fetc), 7,400 bales. Prices continue to advance; New Orleans tres ordinaire, 25sf.; bas, 260f. Breadstuffs rather more steady. As

London, August 16, 1862.
Consels closed at 93 a 93); for money.
American Stocks.—The market is unchanged and tearly.

FURIOUS CHARGE OF A MAD Ox .- Puring the reception of aptain Downey, on Monday evening, a mad ox escaped from a drove belonging to a butcher in Washington Mar, ket, and made a headlong charge on the procession while ket, and made a headlong charge on the procession while it was passing through Fourth avenue, near Tenth street. The animal caught one man on his heres, but, strange to say, did not do him any injury. At this time a fireman of Engine Company No. 19 drew an axe and dealt the ox a powerful blew on the forehead, knecking him down. His throat was then cut, and after a short time the infuriated animal was beyond doing any more damage.

EMPERGEMENT —On Tuesday Merwin Davean, employed as a hocktoner by Mrs. Catharias, Chambellain, a com-

as a bookkeeper by Mrs. Catharine Chamberlain, a com street, North river, was brought before Justice Kelly, charged by his employer with embozziement. It appears that the prisoner, who resides at 74 Forsyth street, was employed by Mrs. Chamberlath last January, and was discharged by her a few days since. After his discharge a default of \$700 was found in his books, and he was accordingly streated. Justice Kelly committed him in default of \$1,000 bail.

FORGERY .- The New York and Erie Railroad Company recently issued fifty cent orders to the amount of about \$3,000, owing to the scarcity of change. These orders pose as cash among the agents of the road, and at pass as cash among the agents of the road, and at hotels, cating salcons and other places. Latterly complaints have been almost daily made that forged orders have been pouring in upon the tressurer, and measures were taken to learn from what source they emanated. Expolue officer Hugh Masterson, special agent for the company, set to work in the affair, and soon found that William Crandall, a boy seventeen years old, and who is freeman on one of the freight trains, was engaged in circulating the forged to give the name of his accomplices. Justice Connolly locked him up for trial. It is surmised that nearly \$5,000 worth of these spurious orders have been put in circulation.

Markets.

PBILADELPHIA STOCK BOARD.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK BOARD.

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PHILADELPHIA STOCK BOARD.

PHILADELPHIA August 27, 1862.

Stocks firm. Peonsylvania 5's, 89%; Roading Railroad, 31; Morris Canal, 43; Long Island Railroad, 17%; Pennsylvania Railroad, 49%. Sight exchange on New York at par.

at par.

Pull-Delphia, August 27, 1862.

Flour quiet. Wheat in good demand; white at \$1 32 a \$1 33, red at \$1 29 a \$1 30. Corn in good request. Provisions firm. Whiskey dull at 31c. a 32c.

Flour dull: no sales. Wheat dull: sales of Green Bay club at \$1 05, red winter at \$1 11. Corn dull: no sales. Canal freights firm. Imports—6,100 bits. flour, 121,000 bushels wheat, 321,000 bushels corn, 61,000 bushels oats, 11,000 bushels barley. Exports—185,000 bushels wheat, 122,000 bushels corn, 21,000 bushels oats, 800 bushels barley.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

The money market presents no new features-Money on call is about 4 per cent, with exceptions at 3 a 31/4. Mercantile paper sells at 4 a 5 per cent for the highest grade, and 6 a 7 for names less generally known. Certificates of indebtedness sell at 99% a %; demand notes at 107% a %. The Sub-Treasurer received on deposit to-day \$40,000, and \$28,000 for conversion into 5-20 bonds. Nothing was done in exchange to-day: rates re-

WEDNESDAY, August 27-6 P. M.

main the same-127 a 1/2 for bankers' bills on London, and 4.45 a 4.421/4 for francs. Gold continues to fluctuate between 1151/4 and 1151/4, closing this afternoon at 115% bid. A large number of bankers and speculators, holders of gold, are anxiously watching the course of events in Virginia, ready to sell the moment they are satisfied that success is secured to the Union side. The market would have been lower to-day but for the rumors of trouble and disaster set affoat by secessionists at Baltimore and Washington, and readily re-echoed by their sympathizers here.

The stock market continues active at a further advance in prices. Every day that no bad news comes to hand stocks advance, under the combined influence of an easy money market, increasing railway traffic and the forthcoming issues of paper money. Nothing but defeat or rumor of defeat seems to avail to check the upward movement of prices, even for a day. At the first board this morning United States sixes of 1881 (registered) advanced %, the fives of 1874 %, and the 7.30 notes 14: New York Central 1/4, Erie 1/4, Erie preferred 14. Hudson 74. Reading 34. Michigan Central 1/4, Southern old 1/4, guaranteed 1/4, Illinois 1/6, Galena 3/4, Toledo 3/4, &c. For railway bonds the demand was extremely active and prices higher. Chicago and Northwestern assented bonds rose 2 per cent, the second mortgages 1/2. Pittsburg | 1862, navigation was suspended on the Western

and Fort Wayne thirds 3 per cent. We note a sale of Franklinite Steel—the new concern lately intro-duced upon the board list—at 5%, an advance of %. After the first board the market was strong, and Central sold at 94%. Eric preferred at 69%, and other popular shares at a corresponding advance. Before the second board met some operators began to realize profits, and prices declined about 1/2 per cent all round. A further decline of about % board, without, however, any evidence of weak ness in the market. Speculators who buy in the morning are usually willing to sell at ¼ a ¼ advance in the afternoon; and meanwhile a steady consumptive demand is gradually lessening the the market. At the close to-day the following

were the quotations :-An effort is being made by certain politicians to

induce Mr. Chase to set up a bank note engraving establishment at Washington, for the purpose of engraving the legal tender money, postal ourrency, &c. Thus far the Secretary, with his usual sagacity, has repelled these suggestions, and de-clined to create a dozen or more new offices for the emolument of deserving politicians. He is well aware of the fact that a new engraving establishment, with no other patron than the government, could not compete, in regard to the long established and experienced companies in existence in this city. It would take years for a new concern at Washington to produce bills which would defy the skill of the counterfeiter-as the legal tender notes do. Nor can it be supposed that Mr. Chase is blind to the danger of entrusting hired agents of government with the power of overissueing government money, when he can secure perfect im-munity against overissues by dealing with wealthy corporations whose whole capital is at stake, and would be lost by such an accident. It is not so long since Cobb, and Floyd, and Thompson, held sway in Washington. If there had been a government bank note engraving office in operation in their time, they would have had a few extra millions struck off for the use of the rebels. If the government was over paying the bank note companies for the work they do the politicians who are worrying Mr. Chase might have some excuse. But it is a fact that the United States government is getting its work done for fifteen per cent less than was ever paid for similar work by the Bank Department at Albany, or any other bank department or bank throughout the country.

The moneyed public in Pennsylvania and in this State have been lately busily engaged in picking up the securities of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad. Within a few days the first mortgages have risen from 90 to 97, the seconds from 77 to 84, the thirds from 50 to 62, and the stock from 30 to 39. The advance arises mainly from a growing appreciation of the geographical advantages of this line, which may be said to run through a fine country, from our greatest centre of manufacturing industry to our greatest depot of agricultural produce. The present net earnings of the road amount to five times the interest on the first mortgage, and to twice the interest on the whole bonded debt. They will leave, this year after payment of all interest and expenses, a sur plus equal to about 12 per cent on the capital

The business of the Sub-Treasury was as follows to-day:-
 Receipts
 \$2,962,891
 94

 —Po customs
 168,000
 00

 Payments
 3,374,101
 91

 Balance
 7,156,432
 87

The Scotia, for Liverpool to-day, took out \$600,775 in specie.
The Chicago and Rock Island Railroad earned the third week of August:-

The earnings of the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad for July were:—

Increase..... \$48,997 02 The Shipping and Commercial List furnishes the from the United States to Great Britain and Ireland since September 1, 1861:-| Plour, Meal, Wheat, bush | b

Total, 1861-62.2,578,645 1,240 24,829,962 13,609,811 Total, 1860-61...2,533,731 3,431 25,267,500 11,574,103 Increase 44,914 — 2,191
Total, 1859-60 ... 684,723 944
Total, 1858-69 ... 102,032 23 2,035,708 | 10 THE CONTINENT. | Flour, Wheat, Oorn, bbts. | Units. | bush. | bus Total, 1801-62...618,600 7,567,850 322,074 1,584,501
Total, 1800-61...124,517 3,042,276 65,737 343,249
Total, 1859-60...47,734 178,031 19,385
Total, 1858-59...51,388 57,845 25,519 ...

Barings' circular, per Persia, says:-Barings' circular, per Persia, says:—

Transactions have been insignificant, but prices are firmer than the past week. United States 5's, 66 a 67; nothing done in 6's, which are nominally 68 a 76. Massachusetts sterling, 88 a 91. Maryland 5's, 67 a 68. Pennsylvania 5's, sterling, 62½ a 64½; bonds, 60 a 68. Pennsylvania Central, 78½ a 81. New York Central 7's, bonds, 1844, 77½; of 1876, 79; shares, 69 a 71. New York and Eric third mortgage bonds, 78; shares, 29; do. 7's, preference, 50. Michigan Central 8's, bonds, 82.

The London Times of the 16th thus quotes the

The following is a comparative statement of the tolls collected on the State canals, showing an increase thus far this year over the receipts for the same period last year of nearly a million dol-

lars:-Receipts first week in August, 1862...... \$132,297 68 in 1861..... Increase... \$76,246 09
Recorpts May 1 to August 22, 1562... 2,595,259 90
in 1501... 1,789,615 19

During the first and second weeks in August,